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Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended November 20 for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 1.

PANAMA.*Report from Colon—Vessels cleared for United States and insular ports.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, December 5, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Taunton* for New Orleans, November 27, via Limon, with 24 crew and 15 passengers.

U. S. S. *Sumner* for Pensacola, November 27, with 144 crew and 36 passengers.

British schooner *Atrato* for New York, via San Blas coast, November 28, with 8 crew and no passengers.

Italian steamship *Venezuela* for Ponce, via South American ports, November 29, with 86 crew and 38 passengers.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, November 30, with 62 crew and 33 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Preston* for New Orleans, via Limon, December 1, with 30 crew and 3 passengers.

British steamship *Barbadian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, December 3, with 45 crew and 68 passengers.

PERU.*Report from Callao—Plague—Fumigation of vessels bound for United States and Panama—Flour to be shipped as deck cargo—Precautions against rats in Peruvian flour mills.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, November 14, as follows:

During the two weeks ended October 31 there were 3 new cases of plague in Lima and 3 in Callao. Outgoing quarantine and general measures against plague continue. Five vessels bound for the United States or Panama were fumigated, the personnel of these vessels inspected, the baggage of the passengers inspected and passed or disinfected. Twenty-one cases of plague and 9 deaths are reported by the consular agent at Eten. Cases of plague continue to occur in the vicinity of Pacasmayo. No cases are reported in other Peruvian ports. Three bills of health were issued by the consular agency at Mollendo and 6 by the agency at Eten during the two weeks. Dr. Manuel Pierola and Dr. Enrique Vigil, whose nominations as sanitary inspectors were submitted, have assumed these duties and are accompanying vessels between Callao and Payta, this latter being the last port of call before Guayaquil. I am indebted to the American consul, Callao, and to the director de Salubridad, Lima, for a part of the information contained in this report.

At the present writing I have under consideration a proposition to allow vessels to carry a limited amount of deck cargo (principally flour for Peruvian ports and vegetables) in order that it may escape

being damaged by the fumigation. To this end I am (by invitation) inspecting the flour mills of Lima and Callao and am accepting flour in single sacks (new and in good condition) provided the condition of the mill is satisfactory.

The mill which played such a prominent part in the advent of plague in Callao has been completely reconstructed, and is perhaps as nearly rat-proof as can be made. An interesting point that may be mentioned in connection with the construction of ground floors is that cement floors, though a great deal better than the ordinary, form a roof under which rats burrow easily unless there is a layer of ashes or gravel, say 6 inches to a foot in depth, underneath. Rats do not like such material, inasmuch as they can not form permanent paths of communication, the material caving in on their burrows as soon as made. A mixture of tar and ashes has also been used with good effect, and it is claimed that an ordinary plank floor laid directly on a layer of any of the materials mentioned is better than a cement floor laid on ordinary soil.

Some of the mills in Lima are still in rather bad condition and rats are abundant.

WEST INDIES.

Report from Barbados—Vessels inspected—Measles and influenza prevalent—Pure water supply.

Assistant Surgeon Ward reports, December 6, as follows:

During the week ended December 3, 1904, bills of health were issued to 6 steamships and 7 sailing vessels, with 334 crew, 45 steerage and 18 cabin passengers. Of this number I inspected 6 steamships, 3 sailing vessels, 275 crew, 45 steerage and 18 cabin passengers, of whom 2 of the crew, 2 steerage and 7 cabin passengers were taken on at this port. A person suffering from a loathsome disease, wishing a steerage passage, was recommended for rejection. There were 2 cabin passengers in transit for Trinidad, West Indies.

Measles and influenza are prevailing more or less throughout the island, but owing to the pure water from springs supplied by the Government waterworks to outlying country districts by laid pipes enteric fever, dysentery, and other bowel complaints, though present, are neither numerous nor severe.

The general health of Barbados is good; no quarantinable diseases have been reported.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Two weeks ended November 18, 1904. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 28. No contagious diseases reported.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—New Castle*.—Month of October, 1904. Estimated population, 50,220. Total number of deaths, 45, including enteric fever 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.